THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1966.

peech on Coverage of Bay of Pigs Buildup SENATORS DELAY C.I.A. SHOWDOWN



OF PIGS: Anti-Castro Cuban exiles as they took part in ed Caribbean country a few days before invasion of Cuba in ed difficult decisions on reporting these activities at the time.

force was indeed forming and that it was very largely fi-nanced and directed by the C.I.A. He asked for permission to come to New York to discuss the situation and was promptly assigned to cover the story.
His first article from Mlami

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His first article from Miami to you—began as follows:

"For nearly nine months Cuban exile military forces dedicated to the overthrow of Fremier Fidel Castro have been in training in the United States as well as in Central

"An army of 5,000 to 6,000 men constitutes the external fighting arm of the anti-Castro Revolutionary Council, which was formed in the United States last month. Its purpose is the liberation of Cuba from what it describes as the Communist rule of the Castro regime."

His article, which was more than two columns long and very detailed, was scheduled to appear in the paper of Friday, April 7, 1961. It was dummied for Page 1 under a four-column head, leading the

paper. While the front - page dummy was being drawn up by the assistant managing editor, the news editor and the assistant news editor, Orvil Dryfoos, then the pub-lisher of The New York lisher of The New York Times, came down from the 14th floor to the office of Turner Catledge, the manag-

date of the invasion, and, on April 15, not to give away in detail the fact that the first air strike on Cuba was carried out from Guatemala."

After the dummy for the front page of The Times for Friday, April 7, 1961, was changed, Ted Bernstein, who was the assistant managing editor on night duty at The Times, and Lew Jordan, the news editor, sat in Mr. Bern-stein's office fretting about it. They believed a colossal miswas being made, and together they went into Mr. Catledge's office to appeal for reconsideration.

Mr. Catledge recalls that Mr. Jordan's face was dead white and he was quivering with emotion. He and Mr. Bernstein told the managing editor that never before had the front-page play in The New York Times been changed for reasons of policy. They said they would like to hear from the publisher himself the reasons for the change.

Angry at Intervention

Lew Jordan later recalled that Mr. Catledge was "flaming mad" at this intervention. However, he turned around in his big swivel chair, picked up the telephone, and asked Mr. Dryfoos to come downstairs. By the time he arrived, Mr. Bernstein had gone to dinner, but Mr. Dryfoos spent 10 minshow some of the same restraint they would exercise in a shooting war.

He went on to say, "Every newspaper now asks itself with respect to every story, 'Is it news?' All I suggest is that you add the question: Ts it in the interest of national

If the press should recom-mend voluntary measures to prevent the publication of material endangering the national security in peacetime, the President said, "the Government would cooperate whole-

ment would cooperate whose-heartedly."

Turner Catledge, who was the retiring president of the A.S.N.E., Felix McKnight of The Dallas Times-Herald, the incoming president, and Lee Hills, executive editor of the Knight newspapers, took the President's statement as an

rresident's statement as an invitation to talk.

Within two weeks, a delegation of editors, publishers and news agency executives was at the White House. They told President Kennedy they saw no need at that time for machinery to help prevent the disclosure of vital security in-formation. They agreed that there should be another meeting in a few months. How-ever, no further meeting was

ever held.

That day in the White
House, President Kennedy ran
down a list of what he called premature disclosures of se-

premature disclosures of se-curity information. His ex-amples were mainly drawn from The New York Times. He mentioned, for example, Paul Kennedy's story about the training of anti-Castro forces in Guatemala. Mr. Catledge pointed out that this information had been published in La Hora in Guatemala and in The Nation in this country before it was ever published in The New York Times.

"But it was not news until it appeared in The Times," the President replied.

While he scolded The New York Times, the President and in an aside to Mr. Cat-ledge, "If you had printed more about the operation you would have saved us from a colossal mistake."

Sorry You Didn't Tell it'

More than a year later, President Kennedy was still talking the same way. In a conversation with Orvil Dryfoos in the White House on Sept. 13, 1962, he said, "I wish you had run everything on Cuba.... I am just sorry you didn't tell it at the

Those words were echoed by Arthur Schlesinger when he wrote, "I have wondered whether, if the press had be-haved irresponsibly, it would not have spared the country a disaster.

They are still echoing down the corridors of history. Just the other day in Washington, Senator Russell of Georgia confessed that, although he was chairman of the President used both sides of the paper.

The existence of this letter has never been mentioned publicly before. I have the permission of Mr. Dryfoos's widow, now Mrs. Andrew Heiskell, to read it to you today:

"Dear Marian:

"I want you to know how sorry I was to hear the sad of Orvil's untimely

"I had known him for a number of years and two experiences I had with him in the last two years gave me a clear insight into his un-usual qualities of mind and heart. One involved a matter near. One involved a matter of national security—the other his decision to refrain from printing on October 21st the news, which only the man for The Times possessed, on the presence of Russian missiles in Cuba, upon my informing him that we needed twenty-four hours more to twenty-four hours more to complete our preparations.

"This decision of his made far more effective our later actions and thereby contributed greatly to our national

"All this means very little now, but I did want you to know that a good many people some distance away, had the same regard for Orvil's character as did those who knew him best.
"I know what a blow this

is to you, and I hope you will accept Jackie's and my deepest sympathy.

"Sincerely, John F. Ken-

nedv.

In the Cuban missile crisis, things were handled some-what differently than in the previous year. The President telephoned directly to the publisher of The New York

He had virtually been invited to do so in their conversation in the White House barely a month before.

That conversation had been That conversation had been on the subject of security leaks in the press and how to prevent them, and Mr. Dryfoos had told the President that what was needed was prior information and prior consultation. He said that, when there was danger of security uniformation getting into print, the thing to do was to call in the publishers and explain matters to them.

In the missile crisis, President Kennedy did exactly that.

Ten minutes before I was due on this platform this morning Mr. Reston telephoned me from Washington to give me further details of

what happened that day.

"The President eslied me."

Mr. Reston said. "He und stood that I had been talking. to Mac Bindy and he knew from the line of questioning that we knew the critical fact that Russian missiles had indeed been emplaced in Cuba.

"The President told me," Mr. Reston continued, "that

Compromise Plan Is Sought on Overseeing Agency

By E. W. KENWORTHY ecial to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 1 Contending Senate leaders in the quarrel over supervision of the Central Intelligence Agency postponed a showdown today in the hope of reaching a compro-

Mise.
Senator J. W. Fulbright, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, had planned to present for floor action & resolution to add three members of his committee to a "watch-dog" group now headed by Sen-ator Richard B. Russell, chair-man of the Armed Services Committee.

Committee.

This resolution, sponsored by
Senator Eugene J. McCarthy,
Democrat of Minnesota, had
been approved 14 to 5 by the
Foreign Relations Committee
on May 17.

Two hours before the Senate

Two hours before the Senate convened at noon, however, the majority leader, Mike Mansfield, called Senators Fulbright, Russell, McCarthy and John Stennis of Mississippi to his office. Afterward, Mr. Mansfield said that the McCarthy resolution would not be brought up this week because "we are still trying to work out a compromise solution in consultation with various interested Senators."

Backed by Mansfield

Mr. Mansfield strongly sup-ports the contention of Sena-tors Fulbright and McCarthy tors Fulbright and McCarthy that the activities of the intelligence agency affect foreign policy and that consequently the Foreign Relations Committee should be represented on the group exercising legislative "oversight" of the agency.

Ever since the agency was created in 1947 by the National Security Act, seven Senators from the Armed Services Committee and the subcommittee of

mittee and the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee the Appropriations Committee
handling the defense budget
have constituted the group to
which the agency's director has
reported. On the House side, the
director has reported to two
subcommittees of Armed Services and Appropriations committees.

Senator Mansfield reported that all of those present at the meeting "had open minds" and "seemed to be not averse to a compromise if one could be worked out."

CUBA ACCUSES U.S. AGAIN ON SABOTEURS

HATANA, June 1 (Reuters)_ The Government accused the United States today of naving landed a heavily armed suboteur in Cuba. It was the second time in two days Cuba had made such an accusation.

A communiqué issued on the Times, came down from the 14th floor to the office of Turner Catledge, the managing editor.

He was gravely troubled by the security | Declassified and Approved For Release 2012/02/22 : CIA-RDP01-01773R000100130080-2 lez Cabreras,